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SOURCE Documents as indicated.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF MACHINE AND INSTRUMENT BUILDING USSR

The Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building was an outgrowth of the  
People's Commissariat of General Machine Building.

On 17 June 1939, when the statute of the People's Commissariat of General  
Machine Building was confirmed, the following organizational breakdown was  
established:

Glavlegmash (Main Administration of Light Machine Building)  
Glavkhimmash (Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building)  
Glavprod mash (Main Administration of Machine Building for the Food Industry)  
Glavlesbummash (Main Administration of Timber, Wood Processing, and Paper Machine  
Building)  
Glavstroy mash (Main Administration for Production of Construction Machinery  
and Equipment for Manufacturing Construction Materials)  
Glavpoligraf mash (Main Administration of Polygraphic Machine Building)  
Glavmervesprom (Main Administration for Production of Measures of Length,  
Volume, and Weight)  
Glavarmalit (Main Administration of Fittings Industry)  
Glavpribor (Main Administration for Production of Measuring Instruments)  
Glavuppo (Main Administration of Fire-Fighting Equipment)  
Glavmotoveloprom (Main Administration of Plants of the Motorcycle and Bicycle  
Industry, and of Computing Machines and Typewriters)  
Glavgramplastprom (Main Administration of Plants for Production of Phonographs  
and Phonograph Records)  
Glavstroyprom (Main Construction Administration)  
Glavzashchitpribor (Main Administration for Production of Safety Devices)  
Glavsnab (Main Administration of Supply)  
GUUZ (Main Administration of Educational Institutions) (2)

1 ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of 26 November 1941 reorganized  
the People's Commissariat of General Machine Building into the People's Commissariat  
of Mortar Armament (minometnogo vooruzheniya) and appointed Petr Ivanovich Parshin  
as People's Commissar. (3) Another ukase of 17 February 1946 reorganized the People's  
Commissariat of Mortar Armament into the People's Commissariat of Machine and Instru-  
ment Building, retaining Parshin as People's Commissar. (4)

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In March 1946, when the Council of People's Commissars was reorganized into the Council of Ministers, the new People's Commissariat became the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building.

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In 1947, the new ministry was reported by Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya to consist of the following operational main administrations (the source gave only the abbreviated forms; the full titles appearing in parentheses below have been deduced):

Glavchasprom (Main Administration of Watch and Clock Industry)  
Glavkhim mash (Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building)  
Glavmervesprom (Main Administration of Measures and Scales Industry)  
Glavtekstil' mash (Main Administration of Textile Machine Building)  
Glavbumdrev mash (Main Administration of Paper Making and Wood Processing Machine Building)  
Glavarmalit (Main Administration of Fittings)  
Glavprod mash (Main Administration of Food Machine Building)  
Glavlaborpribor (Main Administration of Laboratory Equipment)  
Glavpoligraf mash (Main Administration of Polygraphic Machine Building) (6)

The ministry, according to a 1948 source (Moskva -- Kratkaya Adresno-spravochnaya kniga), includes the following main administrations and trusts:

Glavarmalit (Main Administration of Fittings Industry)  
Glavbumdrev mash (Main Administration of Paper Making and Wood Processing Machine Building)  
Glavlaborpribor (Main Administration of Laboratory Equipment)  
Glavlaborpriborsbyt (Main Administration for Sale of Laboratory Instruments)  
Glavmervesprom (Main Administration for Production of Scales and Testing Machines)  
Glavpoligraf mash (Main Administration for Production of Polygraphic, and of Computing and Analyzing Equipment)  
Glavprod mash (Main Administration of Food Machine Building)  
Glavvuz (Main Administration of Workers' Supply)  
Glavsbyt (Main Administration for Sales)  
Glavsnab (Main Administration of Supply)  
Glavstroy (Main Administration for Construction)  
Glavtekstil' leg mash (Main Administration of Textile and Light Machine Building)  
Glavuppo (Main Administration of Fire-Fighting Equipment)  
Glavkhim mash (Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building)  
Glavchasprom (Main Administration for Production of Watches and Clocks)  
Division of Educational Institutions  
Lesmashprom (All-Union Trust for the Procurement and Supply of Timber and Peat)  
Mashpriborstroy (All-Union Construction and Erection Trust)  
Soyuzformolit' ye (State Trust for Obtaining and Processing Molding Materials) (7)

Main Administrations which can be confirmed by sources later than 1948 are listed below, with personalities when known:

Glavarmalit (Main Administration for Production of Industrial Accessories) (8)  
Glavbumdrev mash (Main Administration of Paper Making and Wood Processing Machine Building): chief, Andreyev (9)  
Glavlaborpribor (Main Administration of Laboratory Equipment): chief, Kashirin (9)  
Glavmervesprom (Main Administration for Production of Scales and Testing Machines) (10)  
Glavprod mash (Main Administration for Production of Equipment for the Food Industry) (11)  
Glavmashpriborobyt (Main Administration for Sales) (12)  
Glavtekstil' leg mash (Main Administration of Textile and Light Machine Building): chief, Shestakov (13)  
Glavkhim mash (Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building) (9)  
Glavchasprom (Main Administration for Production of Watches and Clocks) (14)

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A comparison of the structure of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building, as shown in the 1939, 1947, 1948, and later data given above, shows that many changes in organization have occurred since the establishment of the People's Commissariat of General Machine Building in its original form.

One main administration which belonged to the People's Commissariat in 1939 was not again listed under this ministry. This is the Main Administration for Production of Construction Machinery and Equipment for Manufacturing Construction Materials, there is now a separate Ministry of Construction and Road-Machine Building.

The Main Administration of Plants for Production of Phonographs and Phonograph Records, the Main Administration for Production of Measuring Instruments, and the Main Administration for Production of Safety Devices, which were a part of the People's Commissariat in 1939, were not again listed as main administrations.

The Main Administration of Light Machine Building was listed under the ministry only in 1939. In 1947 only, Glavtekstil'mash (Main Administration of Textile Machine Building) was given, while in both 1948 and 1951 a Main Administration of Textile and Light Machine Building was listed.

The Main Administration of Plants of the Motorcycle and Bicycle Industry, and of Computing Machines and Typewriters (1939) was not listed again in that form. The motorcycle and bicycle industry is now part of the Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry, and the computing machine industry is controlled by Glavpoligrafmash. The latter was explained as the Main Administration of Polygraphic Machine Building in 1939, but appeared only in abbreviated form in 1947. In 1948, however, Glavpoligrafmash was explained as the Main Administration for Production of Polygraphic, and of Computing and Analyzing Equipment.

Glavmervesprom was explained in 1939 as the Main Administration for Production of Measures of Length, Volume and Weight, but in 1948 as the Main Administration for Production of Scales and Testing Machines. Similarly, the abbreviated form Glavarmalit was explained in the 1939 and 1948 sources as the Main Administration of Fittings industry, but in a 1950 source as the Main Administration for the Production of Industrial Accessories.

Glavprod mash, explained in 1939 as the Main Administration of Machine Building for the Food Industry, was given in 1948 as the Main Administration of Food Machine Building and in a 1949 source as the Main Administration of Equipment for the Food Industry.

Glavlesbummash, (Main Administration of Timber, Wood Processing, and Paper Machine Building) (1939) did not appear again under this ministry. The 1947, 1948, and 1949 sources listed a Glavbumdrevmash (Main Administration of Papermaking and Wood Processing Machine Building).

The Main Administration of Fire-Fighting Equipment was listed in the 1939 and 1948 sources only. No later information is available.

The Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building was listed in the same form from 1939 to 1949.

Two operational main administrations were listed for the first time in the 1947 source. These are the Main Administration of Laboratory Equipment and the Main Administration for Production of Watches and Clocks. They appeared unchanged in the 1948 and later sources.

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The 1939 breakdown included the Main Administrations of Supply, Construction, and Educational Institutions. No nonoperational main administrations were listed in the 1947 source. The Main Administrations of Supply and Construction were again listed in the 1948 source, but a division rather than a main administration of educational institutions was listed. The 1948 source also included the Main Administration for the Sale of Laboratory Instruments, the Main Administration of Workers' Supply, and the Main Administration for Sales, which were listed here for the first time. No further changes in the nonoperational main administrations are known to have occurred.

The Minister of Machine and Instrument Building in Petr Ivanovich Parshin. (10)  
Volkov is a Deputy Minister. (9)

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